The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette:

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 483.] TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1796. [Vol. IV.

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Thursday the 12th of May, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be sold at Public Vendue,

ON THE PREMISSES,

THAT valuable House and Lot, situate on the south side of King-street, one door to the eastward of Pitt-street, and opposite to the Store of Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches, and in depth 176 feet 3 inches. The house is built of brick, two stories high, and finished in a compleat manner throughout. It has also a good Brick Kitchen, and a paved yard, with a Garden well enclosed. The terms will be made known at the time of sale. Any Person wishing to view the Premises previous to the sale will apply at the house of John and Thomas Vowell, Prince Street.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 3.

ALSO,

On Friday the 13th of May next will be peremptorily sold at the Vendue Store,

An assortment of Dry Goods,

to the amount of about 4001. currency,

CONSISTING OF

Silks, Calicoes, Chintzes, Muslins, Muslin-Lawn, Cambrick and Kenting Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Cloths, Flannels, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Lineps, Stuffs of various kinds, with a variety of other goods.

A credit of 2, 4 and nine months will be given for negotiable notes with approved Indorsers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 5.

ALSO,

On Tuesday the 17th Instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be sold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 8 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorsers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at least,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Cashmeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muslins, Muslinets, Dimitics, Marseilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muslin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Corduroys, Thicksetts, Fustians, Velvets, Velverets, Princess Stuff, Everlastings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dress, with a variety of many other Goods; and in particular several packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 5.

In pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery, appointing us Commissioners for that purpose,

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE,

At the Court House in Alexandria, at 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 25th day of May,

FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,

Mentioned in and to satisfy the decree of the said Court, obtained by *Cumberland Wilson*, against the executors of *Flemming Pollerson*, deceased.

WILLIAM HERBERT.
JOHN POTTS.

May 3.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

March 17. JESSE TAYLOR.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

MR. BURKE'S LETTER.

WE hasten to gratify our readers with an extract from a pamphlet, of which, when we have said that it comes from the pen of EDMUND BURKE, we have said every thing that is commendatory, every thing that can increase the public anxiety, and command the public admiration:

Lond. Pap.

"MY LORD,

"I COULD hardly flatter myself with the hope, that so very early in the season, I should have to acknowledge obligations to the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale. These noble persons have lost no time in conferring upon me that sort of honour which is alone within their competence, and which it is certainly most congenial to their nature and their manners to bestow.

"To be ill spoken of, in whatever language they speak by the zealots of the new sect in philosophy and politics, of which these noble persons think so charitably, and of which others think so justly, to me it is no matter of uneasiness or surprise. To have incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Orleans or the Duke of Bedford; to fall under the censure of citizen Brissot, or of his friend the Earl of Lauderdale; I ought to consider as proofs, not the least satisfactory, that I have produced some part of the effect I proposed by my endeavors. I have laboured hard to earn, what the noble lords are generous enough to pay. Personal offence I have given them none. The part they have taken against me is from zeal to the cause! It is well! It is perfectly well! I have to do homage to their justice. I have to thank the Bedfords and the Lauderdales, for having so faithfully and so fully acquitted towards me whatever arrear of debt was left undischarged by the Priestleys and the Paines.

"Some, perhaps, may think them executors in their own wrong; I at least have nothing to complain of. They have gone beyond the demands of justice. They have been (a little perhaps beyond their intention) favorable to me. They have been the means of bringing out, by their invectives, the handsome things which Lord Grenville has had the goodness and condescension to say in my behalf.—Retired as I am from the world and from all its affairs and all its pleasures, I confess it does kindle in my nearly extinguished feelings, a very vivid satisfaction to be so attacked and so commended. It is soothing to my wounded mind, to be commended by an able vigorous, and well-informed statesman, and at the very moment when he stands forth with a manliness and resolution, worthy of himself and of his cause, for the preservation of the person and government of our sovereign, and therein for the security of the laws, the liberties, the morals, and the lives of his people. To be in a fair way connected with such things, is indeed a distinction.—No philosophy can make me above it; no melancholy can depress me so low, as to make me wholly insensible to such an honor."

Alluding to his pension, Mr. Burke proceeds thus: "In one thing I can excuse the Duke of Bedford for his attack upon me, and my mortuary pension. He cannot really comprehend the transaction he condemns. What I have obtained was the fruit of no bargain; the production of no intrigue, the result of no compromise; the effect of no solicitation. The first suggestion of it never came from me mediately or immediately, to his majesty or any of his ministers. It was long known, that the instant my engagements would permit it, and before the heaviest of all calamities had forever condemned me to obscurity and sorrow, I had resolved on a total retreat. I had executed that design. I was entirely out of the way of serving or hurting any statesman, or any party, when the ministers so generously and so nobly carried into effect the spontaneous bounty of the crown. Both descriptions have acted as became them. When I could no longer serve them, the ministers have considered my situation. When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutionists have trampled on my infirmity. My gratitude, I trust, is equal to the manner in which the benefit was conferred. It came to me, indeed, at a time of life, and in a state of mind and body, in which no circumstance of fortune can afford me any real pleasure. But this was no fault in the royal donor or his ministers, who were pleased, in acknowledging the merits of an invalid servant of the public, to assuage the sorrows of a desolate old man."

"It would ill become me to boast of any thing. It would as ill become me, thus called upon to depreciate the value of a long life, spent with unexampled toil in the service of my country. Since the total body of my services, on account of the industry which was shewn in them, and the fairness of my intentions, have obtained the acceptance of my sovereign, it would be absurd in me to range myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the Corresponding Society, or as far as in me lies, to permit a dispute on the reward which the authority appointed by our constitution to estimate such things, has been pleased to bestow them.

"Louis libels ought to be pulled by in silence and contempt. By me they have been so always. I knew that as long as I remained in public, I should live down the calumnies of malice, and the judgment of ignorance. If I happened to be now and then in the wrong, as who is not, like all other men, I must bear the consequence of my faults and my mistakes. The libels of the present day are just of the same stuff as the libels of the past. But they derive an importance from the rank of the persons they come from, and the gravity of the place where they were uttered. In some way or other, I ought to take some notice of them. To assert myself thus traduced, is not vanity or ambition. It is a demand of justice; it is a demonstration of gratitude. If I am unworthy, the ministers are worse than prodigal. On that Hypothesis, I perfectly agree with the Duke of Bedford.

"For whatever I have been (I am now no more,) I put myself on my country, I ought to be allowed a reasonable freedom, because I rely upon my deliverance; and no culprit ought to plead in irons. Even in the utmost latitude of defensive liberty, I wish to preserve all possible decorum. Whatever it may be in the eyes of these noble persons themselves, to me, their situation calls for the most profound respect. If I should happen to trespass a little, which I trust I shall not, let it always be supposed, that a confusion of characters may produce mistakes, that in the masquerades of the grand carnival of our age, whimsical adventures happen; odd things are said and pass off. If I should fail a single point in the high respect I owe to those illustrious persons, I cannot be supposed to mean the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale of the house of Peers, but the Duke of Bedford and the Earl of Lauderdale of Palace Yard;—The Dukes and Earls of Brentford.—There they are on the pavement: there they seem to come nearer to my humble level; and virtually at last to have waved their high privilege.

"Making this protestation, I refuse all revolutionary tribunals, where men have been put to death for no other reason, than that they had obtained favours from the crown. I claim not the letter, but the spirit of the old English law, that is to be tried by my Peers. I decline his grace's jurisdiction as a judge. I challenge the duke of Bedford as a juror, to pass upon the value of my services. Whatever his natural parts may be, I cannot recognize in his low and idle years, the competence to judge of my long and laborious life. If I can help it, he shall not be on the inquest of my *quantum meruit*. Poor rich man! He can hardly know any thing of public industry in its exertions, or can estimate its compensations when its work is done. I have no doubt of his Grace's readiness in all the calculations of vulgar arithmetic: but I shrewdly suspect that he is very little studied in the theory of moral proportions; and has never learned the rule of three in the arithmetic of policy and state.

"His Grace thinks I have obtained too much. I answer, that my exertions, whatever they have been, were such as no hopes of pecuniary reward could possibly excite; and no pecuniary compensation can possibly reward them. Between them and money there is no common measure. Such services, if done by abler men than I am, are, quantities incommensurable. Money is made for the comfort and convenience of animal life. It cannot be a reward for what, mere animal life must indeed sustain, but never can inspire. With submission to his Grace, I have not had more than sufficient. As to any noble use, I trust I know how to employ, as well as he, a much greater fortune than he possesses.—In a more confined application, I certainly stand in need of every kind of relief and easement much more than he does. When I say I have not received more than I deserve, is this the language I hold to Majesty? No! Far, very far from it! Before that presence I claim no merit at all. Every thing towards me is favour and bounty. One style to a gracious benefactor; another to a proud and insulting foe."

FROM THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

WHEN I wrote a few remarks on the benevolent sentiments of a member of Congress, relating to the Indian Tribes, I had not seen the whole of the debates on the Bill for regulating intercourse with that People, but as further proceedings were published the succeeding day, I found that those sentiments were strikingly corroborated by another Member, who brought to remembrance the cruelties exercised on the innocent Inhabitants at the discovery of this Country, two hundred years ago; when, whatever might have been the doctrines respecting the right of possession, he did not believe they were adopted to the present time, merely because civilized Men could improve the Land better than the Natives; nor did he agree with the assertion of his "Colleague," which in fact was of such a nature as would give more pain than pleasure to repeat it.

If the Gentleman whose sentiments were so similar to those which were specified in my last, had been of the name of Madison, or Baldwin, I should have mentioned either

of those names on such an occasion with pleasing satisfaction, because it would then be seen, that it was the principle I regarded in the present cause, and that I gave no preference to persons barely on account of the general turn of political opinions; but as neither of these Gentlemen, have given me the opportunity to attach his name to the sentiments alluded to, I shall proceed to other observations.

As to the sentiments of a Foreigner, however much I may have been amused with some parts of his lengthy Speeches, yet on this occasion I make no scruple to profess my disagreement; and I shall give my reasons in the following manner.—I am a native of America, it is natural for a man to love his Country, and he is but a poor Patriot, who is not a friend to his Countrymen, especially those who (however just their cause) are deprived of the opportunity of pleading for themselves.—The ancestors of these people were the friends of my ancestors, as well as those of many of my fellow citizens. They received them with kindness in their feeble state, they were ready to assist them in time of need; and so recent was that happy scene, that I myself remember when the friendly Natives visited this City in considerable numbers, and delighted in the name of brothers, retaining a due affection for the memory of their much beloved Onas, who treated them with justice as his fellow men, intitled to the rights which "the God of nature" had given them.

I do not wish to extend these unexpected remarks to a great length, but I imagine, that if one of those native orators (whose capacity no sensible man can doubt) was present to defend his people, it might soon be known to every unprejudiced mind, whether the agressions are all to be laid to their charge, or whether every manly Pennsylvanian, who knows any thing of the affairs of this country, would not acknowledge his belief, that the Indians have at least a right, to believe themselves an injured and much oppressed people.

When I consider what noble efforts have been made in Britain on behalf of the poor negroes, with respect to abolishing the Slave Trade, I hope no one will blame these hasty efforts on behalf of those, who are the countrymen of

AN INDIVIDUAL.

Note. I have just seen with pleasure, the resolution proposed by a Foreigner "that the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the propriety of making effectual provision for preventing the kidnapping of negroes and mulattoes, and of carrying them from their respective states, contrary to the laws of the said states."—Such a proposal (in my opinion) does credit to any man, and would have been honorable even to a Pennsylvanian, if he was ever so well acquainted with the history of his country, and the numerous pleasing accounts, which were given by our happy ancestors, of that reciprocal friendship which subsisted (with such dignified energy) for so long a time, between the natives aborigines, and the white inhabitants.

P. S. As there are several names alluded to in the course of the foregoing remarks, I dare belive, that though I know not the persons of any of those gentlemen, they will not be offended if I refer them to a pretty story in this day's paper (the 20th instant) concerning a free black man of the name of Derry; whose generous benevolence to his ancient Mistress is, like a grand example, worthy of due attention.

THE subscribers will give cash for any number of logs, either Pine, Oak, or Poplar, that will square at least eight inches, and any length; delivered at their Saw Mill at Dumfries, and as there is tide water up to the Mill, Logs may with ease be rafted from either side of the Potowmac. They would have no objection to advance cash to those who will give good security for the performance of contracts.

J. & G. DENEALE.

Dumfries, 4th May.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have just received a small quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot assorted in sizes, which we will sell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

STEPHEN ALLEY

Has just received from New York, and has for Sale,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies' and Gentlemens' Shoes,

Which he offers for sale on very reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail.

April 28.

Wanted in a small Family,

AN active, cleanly, white or black woman, who is accustomed to house-work and taking care of children—A good recommendation will be expected.

April 19. *Apply to the Printer.*

Contracts for Cut-Stone.

SUCH Stone cutters as choose to contract for cut stone, wanted for the Locks at the Great Falls, may by application to me at the City of Washington, or at the Great-Falls of Potomack, know the scantling as also the terms of contract

N. B. A bond and sihler is prepared for the inspection of any person disposed to give in proposals.

C. MYERS,

Enginier to the Potomack Company.

City of Washington, April 19.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

To RICHARD BRENT, Esq.

SIR,

WE herewith transmit you a memorial signed by many of your constituents, on the subject of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation lately concluded between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain. Conceiving ourselves to be deeply interested in its receiving every necessary aid from the Federal Legislature, for carrying it into full and complete effect, we request you to present this memorial to the House of Representatives, and that the sentiments it contains may receive from you every necessary support.

We are with much respect,
Your most obedient and
Very humble Servants,

E. BROOKE, CHAIRMAN.
F. NEWMAN,
W. CUNDIFF,
J. B. ARMSTEAD,
C. TYLER,
M. WHITING,
} COMMITTEE.

THE MEMORIAL

Of the people of the Parish of Leeds, and County of Prince William, in the State of Virginia, to the House of Representatives of the United States of America,

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITS,

THAT your memorialists have with deep regret and distress, observed the various attempts after the publication of the late treaty concluded by the President of the United States and King of Great Britain on the 19th Nov. 1795, and consented to by the Senate, while it was yet pending, of certain partial meetings of towns and other places, to dictate to the Chief Magistrate of the nation his conduct on a subject which involved the interest of the whole, and before time had been allowed to the community to examine and to understand it.

They have, however, observed, with equal satisfaction, that the man, so deservedly placed at the head of their government, could not be warped by such improper influence, but, keeping steadily in view, the peace and happiness of his country, amidst all the tumult and faction which surrounded him, did not hesitate to exercise his judgment, and to perform his duty. When therefore the President gave his sanction to the said Treaty, by which our differences, of thirteen years standing at least, were finally and amicably settled with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, and with which the commercial relations of this country were more important than with any other in the world.

Your memorialists trusted, that a ready submission to the acts of the government of their country would have been manifested by all descriptions of citizens, and they verily believe this to have been, as well as to be now, the general temper of the people of the United States.

Your memorialists are very sensible of the delicacy and difficulty, after having appointed their public officers, of directing them in the course of their public conduct, and have hitherto been always disposed to rely rather on the good sense, the caution, the wisdom, and integrity of their Delegates, whether in the office of President, Senators, or Members of the House of Representatives, than attempted to prescribe rules for their guidance, confiding that the boundaries established by the constitution, and the check possessed by the people, in consequence of frequent and periodical elections, would be sufficient to prevent any great public mischief, and to insure the performance of the duty of all the departments of the government:—it is in conformity to this principle, that your memorialists have judged it inexpedient heretofore to interrupt the business of the National Legislature, by the recital of their reasons and opinion on any business before it, and they sincerely hoped, that an occasion would never have occurred which render it necessary for the people to the exercise of a power which is inherent in them, but which prudence requires never to be called into action but in cases of extreme necessity, when the public good must and ought to supercede every other consideration.

Certain recent resolutions of your honorable house, touching the treaty lately finally concluded and ratified by the United States and Great Britain have in the opinion of your memorialists produced an awful crisis in our national affairs, when silence in the constituent body would be a crime; as it might be construed into an appropriation of measures which they humbly conceive tend not only to a violation of the national faith and honor, and fix the indelible stain of perfidy on the character of our country, but to the overthrow of our excellent constitution, by destroying the limits of the power expressly granted therein to the several departments thereof, in as much as the House of Representatives claim by construction only, (a dangerous mode for interpreting the constitution) a power of confirming treaties no where delegated to them, the making of which is expressly granted to the "President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur, and when so made are declared "to be the supreme law of the land." Your memorialists at the same time are not disposed to censure the motives of those by whom the resolutions of which they complain, have been passed; but rather to view them as flowing from error and mistaken zeal, than from any premeditated design to overturn the government of their country, or to destroy its measures. Still less are they disposed to enter into a minute analysis of that novel doctrine which has been lately discovered to justify the resolution, as it is amply rejected by the uniform practice of our government, the general opinion of the United States, and the constant acquiescence of the House of Representatives, till the present epoch, as well as by the the weighty reasons offered by the President in his message to you of the 30th ult.

Your memorialists, however, cannot forbear observing that they regard the President and Senate in their respective functions, as their Representatives being also periodically elected by the people, as well as the House of Representatives, and in the exercise of the powers delegated to them, are equally entitled to the public confidence and support; and in no treaty have they (in their opinion) abused that confidence, or wantonly sacrificed the honor of their country; viewing it therefore essential to the due administration of the government that each department thereof should strictly confine itself within the limits of the power expretsly delegated to it—they feel it their duty to disapprove, in the highest terms, the attempt lately made to reduce the President, who was intended to be one of the distinct and independent branches and balance of our government, to a mere cypher.

When your memorialists take a review of the wonderful prosperity of the United States, they should be ungrateful to Heaven, for the blessings they enjoy, and wanting in their duty, if they did not express their approbation of the general politics which has governed the council of the Union; more particularly do they feel themselves bound to declare their warmest approbation of the conduct of the chief Magistrate, as [illegible] him at the opening of the present Congress. His proclamation of Neutrality; his firm resistance of a foreign Minister, to draw this country into the present European War; his suppression of a daring insurrection, without shedding the blood of one fellow citizen; and finally, the conclusion of a peace with the Indian tribes, the liberation of our countrymen from the miseries of Algerine captivity, and the amicable adjustment of important unsettled controverhes with Great Britain and Spain, by treaties with all those nations which secures to the United States the complete possession of their territory, and peace with all mankind.

For all these reasons, your memorialists beg leave to pray, that the express letter of the Constitution may not be sacrificed to subtilities of construction, and that no further obstacles may be opposed by your honourable House, to the execution of the said Treaties, as on their due and faithful observance, depend the purity and safety of our government, the harmony of our union, the honour of our character, the peace of our Country, and consequently the liberty and happiness of ourselves, and our property.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAY 2.

Mr. Gregg said, as he believed gentlemen would wish their session to come to an end as soon as the public business would permit, he should submit a resolution which would bring the subject under consideration. He proposed one to the following effect, which was agreed to, and referred to a select committee.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to be joined by a committee to be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report, what business remains necessary to be done during the present session, and at what time it will be proper to adjourn the same."

The bill to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States, was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and passed. A division took place on the question, whether there should be one or two troops of light dragoons: two troops were determined upon, 49 to 24.

The report on the petition of Moses Mier, of Norfolk, for a reimbursement of duties which had been paid on twenty bales of goods which had been damaged by the oversetting of a schooner which was conveying them from a French ship of war, which lay at the distance of eighteen miles from the port, on account of her drawing more water than the river contained. The report was in favour of the petitioner, and was agreed to; but not without considerable debate. It was opposed on the ground of the vessel's having completed her voyage; that after an entry is made at the Custom-House, no allowance can be made; that this case was the same with claims which had hitherto been refused for goods which had been destroyed by fire, or otherwise, after the duties were secured. On the other hand, it was contended, that the vessel had not completed her voyage, and that the owners were as much entitled, in cases of insurance, or damages done in the river, as for those done at sea; that the entry having been made at the Custom-House arose from the necessity of taking up the goods in lighters, owing to the large size of the vessel. It was even urged by Mr. S. Smith, that the petitioner was not only entitled in this case, but if a bale of goods were to fall overboard, in unloading at the wharf, and thereby receive damages, an abatement of the duties ought to be made; as it was always understood, the duties were not to lie upon the merchant but upon the consumer.

The reports of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on sundry petitions relative to the establishment of the new ports of delivery and entry, were a-

ceed to. By this report it is proposed that Ipswich, Little Egg Harbour, Havre-de-Grace, Newbury, Berkley, and Taunton, be made ports of delivery, that the district of Hudson should be confined to the city of Hudson alone, and those places heretofore annexed to it, should be re-annexed to New-York; that the district of Cedar-Point should be called Nanjumoy; and that of Sherburn changed to Nantucket.

APRIL MAY 3.

The bill making appropriations towards defraying the expences of carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Great Britain, was read a third time, the blanks filled up and passed.

The blanks for the sum of money to be appropriated for carrying the act into effect, was filled up with 80,808 dollars; and for the payment of each of the commissioners in London, with 6,6667 dollars and 50 cents, and for these residing in the United States, with 4,445 dollars each.

Before the vote was taken upon the passing of the bill, Mr. Findley apologised for his absence when the questions were taken on Saturday; had he been in the house, he said he should certainly have voted for the amendment proposed, giving the reasons which induced the house to vote for carrying the treaty into effect; and with that modification for the Treaty; but, without that modification, he should have voted against the Treaty. Mr. Findley declared his intention of now voting against the passing of the bill; but as it was owing to himself that he was not in the house when the yeas and nays were last called, he should not now call for the yeas and nays. Mr. Findley added the reasons which influenced his vote, which will appear in their course.

Mr. Jackson said, he had yesterday declared his intention of calling for the yeas and nays upon the passing of the bill: but as it had since occurred to him, that it might be thought that this was carrying opposition too far, he would decline persisting in his intention. The yeas and nays were, therefore, not taken.

Mr. Madison, chairman of the committee appointed to enquire into the number of lots of land, and the quantity of acres, reserved for the future disposition of congress, in the sales made to the Ohio Company and others made a report which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. New, chairman of the committee of enrollment, reported the bill for making further provision relative to revenue cutters, as duly enrolled, which was accordingly signed by the speaker.

The bill providing for the relief to the owners of stills in certain cases was read a third time and passed.

Mr. S. Smith chairman of the committe to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill for providing relief and protection to American seamen, reported, that the committee were of opinion that the house should disagree to the amendments, and appoint a committee of conference with the senate. The house took up the report, agreed to it, and a committee of conference was appointed.

Mr. Thatcher moved that the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of select committee respecting post-offices and post-roads, might be discharged, on the ground, that more time might be given to ascertain if certain proposed alterations in the roads would be advantageous or not. This motion was negatived, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the consideration of the report, and after making some progress therein, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

A Bill relative to the making of a road from Wiscasset in Maine to Savannah in Georgia, and a bill for compensating Jonathan Hastings were read.

Land for sale.

A TRACT containing upwards of 403 Acres, lying in Loudoun County, about 2 miles from Leesburg, 33 from Alexandria, and 35 from the Federal City, and within 3 miles of Potomack River, where boats pass, and is convenient to several valuable Merchant Mills. It is situated on the public road, and is a good stand for a Public House. There is upwards of 100 acres of this land cleared, and under good fences; is in good repair for farming, and excellent to produce wheat and pasturage of a natural growth, such as White Clover Spear, and Blue Grass. There is about 20 acres of good improved Meadow, most of which is, and may be, watered by a constant running stream, and more may be made. The purchaser may have liberty of seeding the ensuing season, and full possession given him the 15th of October next. This land will be sold cheap for Cash.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premisses.

THADEUS DULIN.

May 6. e. p. 3 w.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD & SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.

HAS just received an Elegant Hisorment of

Plated Ware,

Also a variety of Gilt and Fancy Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Drops, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gilt Watch Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. which he is now opening at his shop in King-Street next door to Mr. Peter Wise's; where he makes in the neatest manner every article in the Gold and Silver-Smith Business.

☞ The highest price for old Gold and Silver.

May 6.

Alexandria, May 10.

Some Citizens of Virginia present their compliments to the *Toast-Master* of the Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria, and as he has been particular in mentioning the *former* virtues of the President of the United States they are desirous to know when, in the opinion of their toast maker, his virtue *ended*. Whilst he hopes too, that the House of Representatives will be influenced by no considerations but those of public good, he would do well to tell us, whether the *Merchants*, *Farmers*, and other *Citizens* of this county, who have been so unanimous in expressing their desires upon a subject that lately engaged the attention of that house, are not as good judges of the objects conducive to this end as even the Demagogues of the House of Representatives, and whether *those who* have neglected these *desires* have not justly forfeited the *public confidence*, by setting their *opinion* up in opposition to the general wish. Probably the *President* of this society may be able to give the desired information. If the President of the United States has lost all those virtues which called him to his present station, it is time he was removed, or perhaps the fears of a certain *Great Man*—That "the name of Washington will triumph over liberty"—may to our sorrow be realized.—Therefore, to know the time when President Washington's virtues ended, will be an information that may be the means of rescuing America from his despotic yoke.

Fairfax May 8, 1796.

We learn from good authority, and mention it in corroboration of the report in this day's paper from Lisbon and London, of a probable rupture between England and Spain, that Mr. Liston, the British minister, refused a passage in the Assistance, to the Spanish minister appointed for the United States, who was in England at the time of his departure.

[Aurora.]

Extract of a letter dated Havannah, April 11, 1796, to a Merchant in Philadelphia.

"The packet that arrived a few days ago from Spain, brings out an order to suspend the admission of vessels from the United States with flour and provisions into this port."

A letter by yesterday's mail from New-York contains a report that the truce between the French and Austrian armies is extended beyond the term first agreed on.

Gaz. U. S.

NEW-YORK, MAY 3.

BRITISH MINISTER.

Last evening arrived at this port, in the Assistance of 50 guns, Capt. Mowatt, his Excellency Robert Liston, Esquire, Minister Plenipotentiary from the court of Great Britain, to the United States.

Mr. Liston was some time since Minister at Constantinople; had but lately returned to England, when he was appointed to this country. He was married about a fortnight before his departure, and is accompanied by his lady. We are informed he intends landing this morning.

[Daily Advertiser.]

From the Virginia Centinel, printed at Winchester.

The hardships and inconveniences which the people of the western parts of Virginia lay under from the want of a State constitution and equal representation; as also from the great contrariety of sentiment respecting the measures of the general government; which prevail between the citizens of the lower and upper counties, have induced a desire in the people on this side the Blue Ridge to obtain a division of the ancient and overgrown dominion. You will therefore oblige many of your correspondents by inserting this public notice, that a petition will be presented to Congress at their next session, praying that a new State may be laid off, to be composed of the northern neck and the territory westward the Blue Ridge to the boundary line.

N. B. The Printers throughout the state are requested to give the above a place in their paper.

Frederick county, May 6, 1796.

FOR SALE,

BY

William Hartshorne and Sons,

At their Warehouse on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houses

In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres,

Fancy Goods, Muslinets, and Dimities.

May 10. JOHN HARPER.

Sacred Harmony.

THIS EVENING THERE WILL BE

A CONCERT

OF

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

MUSIC,

IN THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A number of celebrated Pieces will be performed, selected from Handel, Addison, Madan, Alcock, Reed, Billings, and others.

The Doors will be opened at 5, and the performance will begin at 7 o'Clock precisely.

☞ *Tickets will be had at the Gate.*

May 10r

A BARGAIN.

For Sale,

AN unexpired Lease of Nine Years and Six Months of that Beautiful Meadow Lot of Ground on the West side of the George-Town Road, and half a mile from Alexandria. The Lot contains Fifteen Acres, and is under a complete Fence. The Ground-Rent is only Eight Pounds per annum.—For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. I will let the Upper Part of my Dwelling-House and Kitchen, on Harper's Wharf, which is in complete repair.

May 10. R. H.

Horses and Mares wanted.

MAJOR WATTS

Will be at Dumfries on the 16th of May, and will purchase active light young Horses or Mares, of any colour, not lower than Four Feet Ten Inches high, for which CASH will be given. Apply at Mr. *Smock's Tavern*, Dumfries.

Fredericksburgh May 5th 1796.

The High-bred Horse,

BEDFORD,

JUST imported from London, in the Eliza, captain Noble, only four years old this spring, won a match at New-Market, in England, of 300 guineas, at three years old, against Mr. Durand's brown colt, out of Pyracmous' dam, and a plate at Bedford; was the second horse, in a sweepstake, at New-Market, when ten capital runners started, and made a very good run in the great Oatland stakes. Bedford is a fine bay, fifteen hands three inches high, most beautifully formed, and of the very best stock in England, as will appear by Lord Grosvenor's certificate below. Dungannon and Fairy were both capital racers, as may be seen by the racing calendars of their day.

BEDFORD will stand at the Bowling Green, to cover Mares at two guineas the leap, and four guineas the season, with one dollar to the groom.—He is much reduced by the great length of the passage, being upwards of one hundred and twenty days at sea, for which reason he will not begin to cover until the first of May, and as I wish to take in but few mares, such gentlemen as choose to send to him, will please to give me notice of it as soon as possible. Notes payable the first day of August next, will be expected with the mares. Good pasturage, gratis, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JOHN HOOMES.

B. Green, April 4, 1796.

I CERTIFY that Bedford was got by Dungannon, his dam, Fairy, by High-Flyer, grandam, Fairy Queen, by Young Cade, her dam, Routhe's Black-Eyes, by Crab, out of the Warlock Galloway, by Snake, and was three years old last spring.

November 1st, 1795. GROSVENOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On the 20th inst. will be sold at Public Auction,

That TRACT of LAND adjoining the Town of Alexandria, called SPRING GARDEN FARM, in lots or squares not exceeding three acres nor less than three quarters of an acre, according to the plan and division made of the said Farm by Col. George Gilpin: by which each square will have a lane or alley upon every side of it. There will be a credit of three, six and twelve months; the purchaser giving his negotiable notes for the several payments; and upon making the last payment a good Deed in fee simple with general warrantee, free from every incumbrance, will be given the purchaser by the subscriber. This tract of land has been conveyed to the subscriber by Matthew Franklin Downe and Theodosius James Hamilton without condition or Reserve, and the rent reserved upon it payable to John Wise, has been by him released to me; by which the subscriber has a fee simple in the land free from all incumbrance, as may be seen by the deeds now in the hands of James Keith. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of. Any person who may incline to make prompt payment will be allowed a discount at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann: upon the money paid, and receive his deed immediately.

May 10. JESSE SIMMS.

FROM THE AURORA.

AN UNFINISHED SKETCH,

ON THE IDEA, THAT ROMANTIC SCENERY AFFECTS THE EXPRESSION OF THE COUNTENANCE PERMANENTLY,

WRITTEN ON A WESTERN LADY.

——Behold that Face!—and when she smil'd,
Mark'd you the timid thought that burn'd
And melted on her lip!——————
Thus fragrance from the rose is turn'd,
By morning air to balmy dew.—
Her eye! so innocently wild
Seems bent upon some far and captivating view.

Ah!—'tis the mountain spirit warms
Shapes her mind and moulds her charms:
Young Fancy fed by Nature's sweets
Thought nurs'd to grandeur mid retreats,
Where from the mountains giddy brow
Burst the wide Landscape far below.

Oft has that form along some stream,
Mid shades indulged a tender theme:—
Oft the high precipice hung o'er,
Listening to the pensive roar.
From scenes like these her youthful mind
Seiz'd forms sublime—breath'd tones refin'd;
Her *Features* these *Expression* caught,
That beams with rays of speaking thought:
The look that pictures things unseen.——
Oft as she pensive looks, I seem
Wrapt in her own romantic dream,
To wander on some moonlight green,
'Mong rocks and trees—and where the sound
Of her OHIO murmurs deeply round.

LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the POST OFFICE at Alexandria, on the 1st of May, 1796, which if not taken up in three months will be returned to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A.—Robert Alexander, Afhton Alexander, Robert Andrews, James Afh, Anderfon & Brander, Charles Alexander, John Adams, Thomas Andoe, Thomas Auſburn.

B.—George Barnes, William Beale, David Bell, Wm. Bucan, Richard Burman, Mariann Bryan, John Buchanan, Daniel Barry, William Buſhby, John Bogue, Solomon Betton.

C.—John Clark, Conn Caldwell, Patrick Curry, Joſeph Clark, Thomas Croſs, Joſiah Cowper, John Coad, Thomas Croft, Daniel Caſey.

D.—John Dean, Mungo Dykes, John Dewan, Allen Davis, Michael Darley, James Donaldſon, E. Dulany.

E.—Caleb Earp.

F.—John Ferrall, Jonathan Faw, Jacob Fortney, Mr. Florence, Beale Fowler, Francis Fairbairn, Harriſon Firzhugh.

G.—Thomas Gibſon, George Gordon. William Glaſcock, Henry Graham, John Gregg.

H.—Caleb Hand, David Henderſon, Anthony Harris, William Hickman, John Hodgſon, Thos. Hughes, Henry Hardy.

J.—John Jameſon, Suſannah Johnſon, Samuel Jones, Walter Jones, John Irwine.

K.—James Keith, William Kidd, James Kelly.

L.—John Love, William Lyles, Thomas Lewis, Tho. Lee, Henry Lowe.

M.—David Magee, Henry Maynard, Thomas Maſon, Mr. M'Dongall, Edward M'Gauran, Geo. Magee, Joſ. Mackrill, James Moore, William Moxley, John Mitchell, Ann Matthews, Nancy Merricks.

N.—Gregory Noland, Pritchard Newby.

O.—Joſeph Otis, William Oden, Cornelius O'Loughlin, Ephraim Oden.

P.—John Pomeroy, Sarah Piper, Mary Peters.

R.—Joſeph Rice, John Roſs, William Richard, Barton Robey, Philip Red.

S.—Thomas Stondale, John Sloan, William Stables, John Suter.

T.—Mr. Trapon, John Taliſarro, Joſeph Thornton, William Tomſon.

V.—Samuel Very.

W.—Thomas White, Corbin Waſhington, Richard Walſh, John Walace, Iſaac Wendell, Richard Weightman, Richard Wren, Nathaniel Waſhington, Andrew Wood.

J. M. M'REA, P. M.

JOHN HORSBURGH,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has juſt received from Europe, and now opening for ſale at the ſtore immediately oppoſite Meſſrs. Hepburn & Dundas's, King-ſtreet,

AN ELEGANT AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

MUSLINS;

With a variety of other FANCY GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell wholeſale or retail for caſh.

May 7.

For Sale, or Freight to Norfork.

THE SCHOONER

Ranging Polly,

(Of Norfolk.)

Burthen ſixty-ſix tons, built but 8 months ago: ſhe is a compleat, well found, faſt ſailing veſſel, will ſail in five days and has good accommodations for paſſengers, now lying at Ramſay's wharf. Apply to the owner on board.

GEORGE PARKER.

May 7.

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia,

THE FAST SAILING

SLOOP

ROBERT,

Burthen Fifty tons,

Now lying Harper's Wharf.—Apply to the Maſter on Board,

JOSEPH BRIGGS,

May 5. OR

RICKETTS & NEWTON.

Mandeville and Jameſſon.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiſkey
Beſt White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter-Caſks.
Claret in caſes
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the lateſt Importations, and beſt qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Caſſia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allſpice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spaniſh Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles aſſorted, Fig Blue, Muſtard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raiſins in kegs and boxes, Muſhroom Catſup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale or retail on reaſonable terms for Caſh or at the uſual Credits.

April 30.

Garden Seeds, &c.

THE following Seeds of laſt ſummer's growth are juſt received from London, and for ſale at Mr Joſeph Pick's ſtore Prince-Street Alexandria, viz. Red Beet, purple, white, and green Brocoli: green borecole, or Scotch cale: early york, ſugar loaf, red, drumhead batterſea and ſavoy Cabbage; early and late Cauliflower: white, green and broad Endive; Orange Carrot,; London Parſnip: Leek; Stranſburgh, Welſh and white Spaniſh Onion; ſhort top, ſalmon and turnip Radiſh; early Turnip; Spinage; Muſtard; Creſs; early Peaſe; Marrowfat Peaſe.

The ſubſcriber has alſo for ſale at Holt and Co's Gardens, little above the upper ferry, eaſtern branch, Waſhington, the following Seeds for cattle; improving of land, &c. Large cattle Cabbage; Norfolk Turnip; Swediſh Turnip: Lape or Cole ſeed; white Dutch Clover and Rye Graſs, ſo much in eſteem for making upland paſtures, &c.

THEO. HOLT.

Waſhington, May 1.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,

By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,

Part of his Spring Goods,

And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.

NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4d. to 20d.
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Caſk.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glaſs.
Grindſtones.
And ſundry articles adapted to the Seaſon.

Which will be ſold at the moſt reaſonable advance

BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

Blank Bills of Laden and Exchange for Sale at the Printing-Office.

I WILL GIVE

TWELVE DOLLARS PER HUNDRED

FOR

HEMP.

March 17. JAMES IRVINE.

I have for Sale,

A FEW CRATES OF

QUEEN'S WARE,

AND

Hogſheads of Black Ware;

ALSO,

10d. and 20d. Nails,

Which will be ſold low for Caſh.

May 3. DENNIS RAMSEY.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattreſſes and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell upon Reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.

April 28. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extenſive aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchaſed by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for ſale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouſe on Swiſt's-alley, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ſhip Siſters, and an aſſortment of Hardware by the ſhip Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect found in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Veſſels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an aſſortment of well choſen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for ſale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Caſh, or at the uſual Credit to punctual Cuſtomers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good ſtand for Buſineſs, to let. Enquire as above.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and diſſolved by mutual conſent, they requeſt all thoſe indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authoriſed to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and alſo thoſe indebted to their ſtore at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and diſcharge all debts due to and from that ſtore.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 18.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Siſters, from London, a ſmall part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the firſt veſſels from London and Liverpool, as they were all ſhipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.